

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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SOURCE

Wonsan Hydroelectric Power Plant

1. On 30 September 1952 the Wonsan Hydroelectric Power Plant, which was north of Ponghwa-jae (N 39-07, E 127-19) at point CU-550319, was supplying power to organizations in Wonsan and other parts of Kangwon Province. The reconstruction of this plant was completed in mid-September. Three small turbines capable of producing 400 kilowatts of power had been installed. A Soviet technician assigned by the North Korean Ministry of Industry directed the project. There were approximately 30 employees at the plant.

National Wonsan Rubber Shoe Factory

2. On 30 September 1952 the National Wonsan Rubber Shoe Factory, which had been bombed out by United Nations' planes at the beginning of the war, was operating near Kwang'ung-ni (N 39-09, E 127-24) (CU-6234), where the salvageable equipment had been moved. This factory was under the control of the Ministry of Light Industry. Approximately 300 workers, including 20 clerks, were employed there. The plant produced an average of 200,000 pairs of rubber shoes each month. Rubber soles for North Korean army shoes were also being manufactured there.¹

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Automobile Parts Factory at Yujong-ni

3. On 7 November 1952 the Hungnam Industrial Plant was in a tunnel at Yujong-ni (N 39-50, E 127-39) (DV-8410) at point CV-851105. This tunnel lay in an east-west direction. The plant was manufacturing automobile parts, particularly pistons and rings. There were 150 people employed there. Approximately 50 lathes were included in the equipment.

Farm Tool and Aluminum Foundry in Ch'ongri-ri

4. On 7 November 1952 there was a foundry operating in two buildings on the site of a Japanese shrine in Ch'ongri-ri (N 39-51, E 127-37) (CV-8212) at point CV-826117. This foundry was producing farm implements and aluminum utensils. The utensils were manufactured from scrap aluminum obtained from the Yonp'o (N 39-47, E 127-31) (CV-7304) Airbase at CV-7405.

Rice Polishing Mills on East Coast

5. In early November 1952 three rice-polishing mills were operating in the east coast area of North Korea, as follows:
- a. Near Tongp'yong-ni (N 39-31, E 127-20) (CU-5775) at point CU-559743 in a wooden-walled zinc-roofed house which was 15 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 4 meters high. The office was in a smaller building with earthen walls and a zinc roof and stood close by the mill. Daily production of the mill was 160 mal² of polished rice. The equipment included two 7.5 kilowatt transformers, one 15-horsepower motor, and one rice-polishing machine. Electric power was being supplied from a power station at Somyon (N 39-33, E 127-05) (CU-3579) at point CU-354795. The mill operated eight hours a day.³ About 300 bags of unhulled rice was stockpiled there.
 - b. In P'yongch'on-ni (N 39-30, E 127-18) (CV-5473) at point CU-54973 in a building with earthen walls and a zinc roof. This building was 20 meters long, 10 meters wide, 4 meters high. The mill was equipped with two 7.5 kilowatt transformers, one 15-horsepower motor, and one rice-polishing machine. There were 8 employees. About 300 bags of unhulled rice were usually stockpiled there.
 - c. In the Yonghung (N 39-33, E 127-14) (CU-4879) area at point CU-486784 in a building with wooden walls and a zinc roof. The building was 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 5 meters high. This mill was equipped with two 7.5 kilowatt transformers, one 15-horsepower motor, and two rice-polishing machines. The power supply was obtained from the station at Somyon. There were 3 employees who produced approximately 800 mal² of polished rice daily. The rice was used to supply laborers, clerks, and the North Korean army.

Rice Polishing Mill in West Coast Area

6. On 17 November 1952 there was a rice polishing mill near Taebong-dong (N 38-26, E 125-36) (YO-2757) in a cave at point YO-275572. A part of the mill was outside of the cave. This mill produced approximately 1,000 bags of cleaned rice daily. The equipment included 10 rice-polishing machines. In a nearby area at point YO-278568, which was bordered on the east by fruit trees, 24,000 bags of rice were stored.

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Clothing and Blanket Factory near Sinhung-dong

7. On 17 November 1952, there was a military clothing and blanket factory operating near Sinhung-dong (N 38-26, E 125-35) (YC-2557) at point YC-268569. There were 50 employees. The factory was equipped with 12 spinning machines and 30 sewing machines.

25X1A 1. Comment. This production rate seems excessive in view of the fact that there were only 280 workers and the factory was turning out rubber soles as well as shoes.

25X1A 2. Comment. The source defined the mal as equal to 2.38 gallons. According to available tables, however, a large mal equals one half bushel, 18 liters, or 3.97 gallons, and a small mal is half of a large mal.

25X1A 3. Comment. The source did not furnish the number of employees for the mill described in paragraph 5a, but gives the production rate as 160 mal daily. The production rate for only 3 employees of the mill described in paragraph 5c is stated at 800 mal daily. Perhaps the discrepancy can be partially explained by the fact that the latter mill has two polishing machines.

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